The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Tells Jerusalem to Stop Aggression

The DPRK Government June 8 denounced the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as "a grave violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Lebanon," and expressed full support to the Arab peoples, including Palestines and Lebanese.

In a statement issued that day the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman charged the United States with supporting the Israeli Zionists.

It said that the Israeli invasion is "entirely due to the active patronage and instigation of the U.S. imperialists." (See Statement on Page 3)

That help, the spokesman said, enables Israel to "defy publicly recognized international law and the unanimous denunciation of fair world public opinion."

The spokesman urged the Israeli aggressors to "stop their invasion and withdraw from all the occupied Arab lands at once."

The PLO leader Arafat visited Pyongyang from Oct. 10 to 12, 1981 and reached a complete unanimity of views with the DPRK leader.

The statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry described the Israeli invasion as "a desperate act designed to stamp out the revolutionary cause of Palestine."

3,000 Seoul Students Stage Full-Scale Anti-Reagan Demonstration

About 6,000 youths of Yonsei University held a rally on their campus, chanting slogans against Gen. Chon. (May, 1980, AP)

On June 8 and 9, two universities in Seoul were scenes of student demonstrations demanding the resignation of Gen. Chon and attacking American support for him.

Some 3,000 students of Yonsei University June 8 battled police and unspecified numbers of students of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies June 9 demonstrated as anti-U.S. sentiments are rising and as the $1 billion large loan scandal is embarrassing the junta of Gen. Chon.

Students of Seoul's prestigious private Yonsei University clashed with riot police for nearly two hours, hurling rocks and shouting slogans against the Chon junta and the United States support for it.

It was one of the largest anti-Chon, anti-Reagan student demonstrations this year in south Korea. This implies the students are now willing to fight full-scale after many months of sporadic actions.

The Yonsei protest came at a time when there is a growing anti-U.S. feeling among local students. Christians and workers as dramatized by the March 18 fire of the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the recent American hostage-taking labour dispute.

The campus protest began during a lunch break when the four students scattered handbills reading "We oppose U.S. support of Chon Du Hwan" and "Chon Du Hwan, resign!"

The handbills also appealed to fellow students to stage a demonstration, criticizing the recent major financial scandal which involved Chon's family members.

Anti-American slogans are common planks of student fliers.

Quite significant is the reference to the worst curb scandal.

In most cases, the student demonstration are started by a number of students atop school buildings scattering handbills.

The handbills had been prepared, produced and smuggled into the campus despite a tight 24-hour plainclothesmen's watch.

Some 3,000 students gathered in response to the appeal, began the demonstration and threw rocks at tear gas-firing riot police.

Four students were reported detained by police.

On June 9, one day later, students of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies marched around

(Continued on Page 8)

RPR on Seoul Trip of Mobutu

"Mr. Mobutu's visit of south Korea and all his demeanours can hardly be considered to be fitting for the head of state of a dignified independent country."

This scathing criticism came in a commentary published by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification (RPR), a Seoul-based underground party fighting for Korea's reunification. (See Full Text of Commentary on Page 4)

The RPR was commenting on the June 7-10 official visit to Seoul of Mobutu, President of the Republic of Zaire, which was concluded by a joint communique.

The commentary was broadcast by Radio of RPR and monitored by Pyongyang's official news agency KCNA.

The commentary said, "Both Mobutu of Africa and Chon Du Hwan of Asia are twin servants of the United States".

In striking contrast, DPRK mass media has been silent on the subject. They simply reported on the RPR commentary without any comment.

Pyongyang has diplomatic relations with Zaire since 1972.

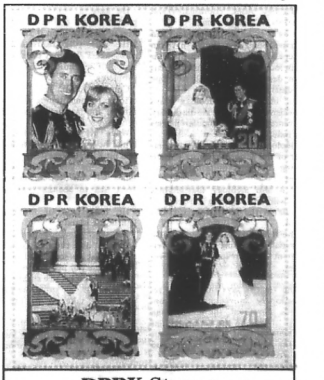
"To all intents and purposes," the RPR commentary stressed, "Mobutu's visit to south Korea must be regarded as one scripted and stage-managed by the U.S. imperialists."

The south Korean underground party recalled that Mobutu praised the south Korean rulers for playing a "leading role for the reunification of the country."

The commentary said that it is a senseless act for one who is ignorant of the internal affairs of other's country to talk nonsense, dancing to the tune of the traitor.

"Mobutu resumed diplomatic relations with them (the Zionists). This alone is enough to show that he is only playing into the hands of imperialism and betraying the common anti-imperialist cause of the peoples of the Third World and non-aligned countries," said the commentary.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification has been active since its founding in 1969. It has its own clandestine radio station and puts out its daily and monthly organs.



DPRK Stamps

So Jun Sik's Prison Term Extended

The south Korean authorities May 27 extended the prison term of So Jun Sik, a Japan-born Korean who served it out on May 27, for another two years for the third time by invoking the Public Security Law. He was originally to be released when his term expired on May 27. Mr. So Jun Sik is virtually in prison for life.

The Public Security Law empowers the authorities to reprison any prisoner or former convict whenever deemed necessary for public security–preventive security custody.

So Jun Sik who was born and grown in Japan, went to south Korea together with his brother So Sung to study and was arrested in 1971 on alleged charges of involvement in a so-called "campus spyring case" faked up by the former dictator Pak Jung Hi. Two brothers were found guilty under the National Security Law. They were students at Seoul National University.

On May 27, 1978, Mr. So served out his 7-year prison term. But Pak junta extended it for another four years on the ground that he did not express support to the "Pak government."

His brother So Sung on May 28 went on hunger strike protesting the extension of his prison term.

A play on the So brothers and their mother is now on stage at the Sabo Kaikan Hall in Tokyo starring Yonekura Masakane. Its director is Mr. Uno Jukichi.

The Asahi Shimbun, a mass circulation daily in Tokyo favorably reported June 10 on the theatrical presentation "Before Dawn."

The mother of So brothers died of ill and fatigue in May 1980 after shuttling for many years between Kyoto of Japan and Seoul of south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun on Mr. Kim Jong Il's Treatise

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the WPK, June 7 issued a full-page editorial article headlined "The Juche Idea Is the Basic Principle of the Social and Revolutionary Movements." The article is in connection with the treatise "On the Juche Idea" written by Mr. Kim Jong Il which was released at the National Juche Seminar held in Pyongyang on March 25, 26 and 31 this year. The treatise is his first work ever reported publicly in the DPRK.

In the first part, the article noted that the treatise "On the Juche Idea" gives a scientific and theoretical exposition of the popular masses being the subject of social history.

It said:

The socio-historical movement has its intrinsic law distinguished from the movement of nature.

The social movement, of course, is common with the movement of nature on the point that it is also a material movement. The general law of the material world operates in the social movement.

But, this movement has its subject, which cannot be found in the movement of nature. The social movement is originated and developed by the active function and role of its subject whereas the movement of nature originates spontaneously from the interaction of objectively existing materials.

As formulated in the treatise, the subject of the social movement is the masses of the people. Apart from the popular masses, the social movement itself is impossible and the development of history is unthinkable.

The subject of history is the working masses; the reactionary exploiter classes cannot be it. The exploiter classes try to stop and turn back the advance of history, while the working masses carve out and develop history. All the exploiter classes, in the final analysis, find themselves being the reaction against history and the target of revolution.

Though the popular masses are the subject of history, it does not follow that their position and role are the same in any age and any society.

The working masses can free themselves from exploitation and oppression and consciously create history as the true master of society and their destiny only when they establish a socialist system, holding the state power and means of production in their hands.

The treatise makes it clear that leadership and the masses must be combined together under all circumstances, if the popular masses are to occupy their position and play their role as the subject of history.

The popular masses, though they are the creator of history, can hold the position and play the role as the subject of socio-historical development only under a correct guidance.

The question of guidance in the revolutionary movement, the communist movement, is nothing else than the question of the leadership of the party and the leader over the popular masses.

The party of the working class is the general staff of the revolution and the leader of the working class is the supreme leader of the revolution. How the popular masses are made conscious and organised in a revolutionary way and how they fulfil their revolutionary duty and historic mission depends on whether they enjoy a correct leadership of the party and the leader, or not.

Noting in its second part that the treatise gives a profound exposition of human history being a history of a struggle for the independence of the popular masses, the article continued:

Through a long history of human society, the people have constantly waged a struggle for freeing themselves from the social yoke and the fetters of nature. All the struggles for transforming society and nature and remoulding man are all struggles for defending and realising the independence of the popular masses.

The remoulding of society, nature and man is an important component part of the struggle for independence of the popular masses. Therefore, the struggle for independence must be conducted on an overall scale in all spheres of that remoulding.

The question that holds priority in the struggle for independence of the popular masses is to achieve socio-political independence.

If the popular masses find themselves under a sociopolitical yoke, they cannot properly enjoy the benefits of the productive forces, even if they develop them, nor can they be freed from the fetters of reactionary ideology and culture.

The transformation of nature and remoulding of man arise as an important historical task along with social transformation in the struggle for the independence of the popular masses.

The tasks of transforming nature and remoulding man, in other words, the historical task of freeing the masses of the people from the bonds of nature and outmoded ideological and cultural fetters and remoulding them into powerful beings dominating nature, into the genuine possessors of revolutionary ideology and culture, can be raised fully and carried out successfully only under socialism where the masses of the working people are the master of society.

Today the struggle for defending the independence of the popular masses assumes an international character.

As the imperialist forces which suppress independence are allied internationally, the struggle against imperialist domination and oppression and for defending independence cannot but be an international one.

The struggle of the popular masses for independence which has been waged incessantly over a long period reaches its ultimate goal through the building of socialism and communism.

The treatise stresses that to uphold independence it is necessary to firmly adhere to the independent stand in the revolution and construction.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the independent stand is the fundamental stand to be maintained in the revolution and construction.

It is a steadfast revolutionary stand, the working class stand.

It is expressed in that one exercises one's right as the master of the revolution and construction and discharges one's obligation as such.

By adhering to the independent stand can one solve the problem of one's revolution, the problem of one's nation and successfully carry on the revolution and construction with one's own independent view and faith and with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance any time, under any circumstances.

In the third part the article said. The treatise profoundly expounds that the socio-historical movement is a creative movement of the popular masses for transforming and changing nature and society.

Man realizes his vital demands through his creative activity.

The target of man's creative activity is nature and society.

The popular masses are the creators who transform and change nature and society.

The creative activity of the masses of the people to conquer nature and achieve social progress is accompanied by struggle. The course of creation is, to wit, a course of struggle and the creation of new things is unthinkable apart from struggle.

The course of the creative struggle of the popular masses is a course of bringing themselves up to be more powerful beings.

With growth of the creative capacity of the popular masses, the socio-historical movement develops still further.

The treatise says that the revolutionary movement, the creative activity of the popular masses, makes it incumbent upon them always to firmly adhere to the creative stand in the struggle for the transformation of nature and society.

The article pointed out that our era demands the enhancement of the role of the popular masses in the revolution and construction to the maximum and the creative solution of all problems.

In the fourth part the article said:

It is elucidated in the treatise that what plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle is the independent ideology of the masses of the people.

Revolution is pushed ahead and led to victory by the conscious struggle of the popular masses.

Ideology rules, coordinates and controls all actions of man.

If he is to be an independent and creative being, he should have an independent ideology, which is his consciousness as the master of his own destiny and his will to shape his destiny for himself.

An independent ideology plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement of the popular masses for independence.

Ideology defines the class character of the actions of those participating in the revolutionary movement.

It is also ideology that defines the will and fighting capacity of people in the revolutionary movement.

The role of ideology is constantly elevated in keeping with the development of the revolutionary movement.

The treatise says that, as the revolutionary movement is a conscious movement, the idea of man must always be the cardinal point on which a tight hold must be kept in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

The article emphasized that it is the inherent method of the communists to solve all problems by raising the level of man's ideology.

Mr. Kim Jong Il shaking hands with an actress when he personally visited the Korean Film Studio. Arts including production of films and operas are said under his guidance, which has won the DPRK a world-wide reputation as "a country of flowering arts."

Hungarian Journal Lauds Young Leader

The Hungarian journal Magyar Ozszag recently carried an article on Mr. Kim Jong Il. The article titled "Paragon" reads:

Comrade Kim Jong Il was born at a secret camp in Mt. Paekdu in 1942.

He was exceptionally clever in his childhood and has grown up to be a rarely illustrious man.

Growing in struggle, he experienced rigorous trials of the revolution.

He graduated from Kim Il Sung University.

In his university days he always took the lead in doing social labour, showing an example to other students.

In lessons studying works of Comrade Kim Il Sung in particular, teachers were struck with admiration at his perfect logic.

After graduating from the university, he worked at an important post of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the 1970's he directly grasped and guided the overall Party work as Secretary of the Party Central Committee.

He was elected Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Party Central Committee and Member of the Military Committee of the Party Central Committee at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980.

Comrade Kim Jong Il gives on-the-spot guidance in the work of all domains of the country.

He put forward the policy of carrying out every work by way of lightning operation.

He smashed the formalistic work method and rejected stagnation and standstill.

He attaches importance to enhancing loyalty to the great leader.

His idea on literature and arts and his guidance in this field have brought about a turn in the field of culture and arts.

What is important in his theory of literature and arts is the theory of seed.

He expounded that if a good work is to be created, there must be a good seed and that only when the good seed spreads branches and brings flowers into bloom is it possible to make the theme clear and the ideological content rich.

He created a new form of film art and revolutionary opera and kindled the flame of an opera revolution.

His guidance and care reach all domains.

He gave a composer individual guidance over 800 times and made him winner of "Kim Il Sung Prize."

He personally reads scripts of newspapers and goes even to workshops of a studio to solve knotty problems.

Comrade Kim Jong Il directs efforts to heightening the growth rate of the fast progressing Korean economy.

When he went to the Komdok Mine, he called on miners working in a pit 8 kilometers deep.

Under his guidance a long-distance belt conveyer was laid on the West Sea to acquire new land in the sea.

He took care of residents on lighthouse islands.

He sent television sets and accordions to them, saying that there must be songs and laughters everywhere our people live.

When he sees a rice sheaf lying on the roadside, he stops the car and personally takes it to the stack before going on his way.

He meets people without the slightest reserve, throwing away all formalities, as if they were his own family.

Comrade Kim Jong Il was awarded the Title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on his 40th birthday.

Speech by Vice-Premier Ho Dam At Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam who was heading the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries (Jun. 2-6) made a speech at the third-day session.

He said:

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Whether the 7th Summit Conference will be or not a historic conference opening up a new path of advance in the development of the non-aligned movement largely depends on whether or not we assembled here be deeply conscious of the mission entrusted to us and behave with principles and sincerity.

The internal and external situation of the non-aligned movement at present is very complicated.

The present situation demands all member countries maintain independence, safeguard the lofty idea and principles of the non-aligned movement and attach prime importance to the common interests of this movement and subordinate everything to it.

We consider that it is a natural obligation for all member states of the non-aligned movement at the present stage to make every effort to further strengthen the might of our movement.

Firstly, all the non-aligned countries should dynamically wage the struggle to accelerate the activities of our movement at a higher stage and expand its influences.

The member countries of the non-aligned movement should turn their ears to the voice of the time and act accordingly and make joint efforts for the display of the might of our movement.

What is important here is to continue to concentrate major efforts on promoting the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement.

We should not allow any longer the abnormal situation created between the non-aligned countries and should give priority to the common interests to surmount it as early as possible in the spirit of unity.

The member countries of the non-aligned movement should decisively refrain from their passive attitude in solving disputes and take positive stand and attitude.

The non-aligned countries must not antagonize or quarrel with each other, taken in by the cunning deception of the imperialists, but must pool their strength to turn the spearhead against aggression and interference of the imperialists.

If the non-aligned movement is to be expanded and strengthened, all the non-aligned countries should firmly maintain independence and fully exercise sovereignty in their external relations.

If our member countries look at other's face without independence and fail to keep principle, it will produce a more complicated situation in the movement.

We have to direct a special attention to strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement in keeping with the character of the movement as a non-standing organization.

To our opinion, what is important here is the role of the heads of state.

If the influence of the non-aligned movement is to be expanded and strengthened, the role of the heads of state should be the major one in the whole course of the activities of this movement.

When the regular contacts and activities of the heads of state put into practice in our movement, it will be very favourable to promoting trust and understanding among the member countries of the non-aligned movement and ensuring unity and solidarity of this movement.

However, as far as the activities of the non-aligned movement are concerned now, they are limited to the level of ambassadors or ministers of the coordinating committee in between the summit conference.

In order to overcome such limitation and enhance the role of the non-aligned movement at a higher level we consider it urgently necessary to find out at this conference the possibilities for the heads of state to meet each other frequently and take an active measure for its realization.

Secondly, we should strengthen and promote the non-aligned movement so as to make this movement practically contribute to achievement of the country's prosperity, development and national thriving and to the consolidation of the political independence.

The prime question for this is to turn our movement into a movement which truly serves the achievement of complete economic liberation of the non-aligned countries.

The non-aligned countries should put up strong demands to the imperialists in joint action to realize it, and at the same time, establish a new international economic order by their own efforts under the motto of collective self-reliance.

In particular, we consider that the priority importance should be given to the solution of food problem by strengthening mutual cooperation and solidarity in agricultural fields.

It is time for us to move forward onto a higher stage of translating cooperation into practice in various aspects from that of emphasizing and debating its necessity.

We consider that it is very appropriate time now to take an epochal measure of convening the conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned and other developing countries for cooperation between south and south.

We are convinced that if the conference of heads of state or government for cooperation between south and south is held, it will open a new phase in the struggle for the establishment of a new economic order.

Thirdly, all the non-aligned countries should actively strive to check and frustrate the ever-intensified aggression and war machinations of the imperialists and defend world peace and security.

All the non-aligned countries should resolutely protest and denounce the aggression and war machinations of the imperialists and deal a telling blow at the imperialists everywhere they stretch out their crooked hands of aggression.

At the same time, it is imperative to make strenuous efforts to check and frustrate the arms reinforcement and expansion of armaments of the imperialists, foil their shameless interference in the internal affairs and subversive activities and sabotage against the other countries, withdraw foreign military bases and foreign troops from other countries and create and expand nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are extensively shipping into south Korea aggressive troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and zealously inciting the south Korean military fascists to the provocation of a new war.

The most realistic and shortest way to remove the tension and defend peace and security in Korea and realize independent and peaceful reunification of the country is to reunify the country by forming a confederal state on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate the ideas and systems existing in the north and the south as they are.

We maintain that if the authorities of the United States has least concern for peace in Korea and the peaceful solution to the Korean problem, they must think over twice and come out to the table for Korea-U.S. talks in response to our proposal on replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, and take actions to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea at an early date.

We believe that the non-aligned countries will in the future, too, render active support to the just cause of the Korean people for frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and achieving reunification of the country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people being a dignified member state of the non-aligned movement, will in the future, too, as in the past, remain faithful to the principles and ideas of this movement, expand and develop our movement in firm unity with the non-aligned countries and resolutely fight to defend world peace and security.

DPRK Foreign Ministry on Israeli Invasion of Lebanon

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on June 8 condemning the Israeli aggressors' open invasion of Lebanon.

The statement reads in full:

A grave state of war has been created now in Lebanon owing to the open invasion by the Israeli aggressors.

On June 6 the Israeli aggressors made a largest-scale armed attack on the whole area of southern Lebanon and Palestinian bases in Lebanon with the mobilization of 20,000 troops with 100 tanks and 100 armoured personnel carriers, planes and warships, caused a big loss of human lives and occupied vast areas.

Earlier, on June 4 and 5, they committed large murderous bombing raids on the capital city of Beirut and Palestinian bases, killing 130 odd guiltless people and wounding hundreds of others.

This brigandish invasion by the Israeli aggressors, which was committed after long preparations, is a grave violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon, a desperate act designed to stamp out the revolutionary cause of Palestine and an open challenge to the Arab peoples and the peaceloving people of the world.

Owing to the reckless invasion by the Israeli aggressors, the tense situation of the Middle East has been further aggravated. This poses a serious menace to world peace and security.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly condemn the Israeli aggressors' wanton invasion and hold that the Israeli aggressors should immediately stop their invasion and war provocation manoeuvres against the Arab peoples including the Palestinian people and withdraw from all the occupied Arab land at once.

It is entirely due to the active patronage and instigation of the U.S. imperialists tha Israeli Zionists are now running wild at will to realize their expansionist ambition, defying publicly recognized international law and the unanimous denunciation of fair world public opinion.

The U.S. imperialists, doggedly opposing a fair and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, supplied the Israeli aggressors with large quantities of up-to-date weapons and equipment of various types and encouraged them to ceaselessly commit the aggressive manoeuvres against the Arab people including the Palestinian people.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists are the very one imposing misfortunes and sufferings upon the Arab peoples and disturbing peace and security in the Middle East.

The Korean people cannot repress surging indignation at Israeli Zionists who are again committing massacres and escalating the war of aggression in Lebanon under the patronage of U.S. imperialism but express full support and firm solidarity for the fraternal Arab peoples including the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and for defending the dignity and territorial integrity of the Arab nation.

Today the world people unanimously oppose the aggression and war and call for peace and will never tolerate any criminal act of war provocation on the part of the imperialists and Zionists.

If the Israeli aggressors persist in the brigandish and aggressive, criminal acts going against the trend of times, they will be unable to escape a stern judgement of history.

Together with the peaceloving people of the world, Korean people will firmly stand in the future, too, on the side of the Arab peoples opposing the imperialists and Israeli aggressors.

DPRK & Third-World Countries

By Kwon Ye Suk
Special to The People's Korea

Born of the struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism since World War II, the non-aligned movement (NAM) has expanded into a worldwide organized political force.

In 1975, the DPRK was admitted with unanimous approval into the non-aligned movement as a full member, recognized as the sole legitimate government of the Korean Peninsula at its foreign ministers conference held in Lima, capital of Peru.

The DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung is playing an important role in defending the movement's accepted principles and its unity. A number of steps have been taken by Pyongyang to strengthen horizontal cooperation (S-S cooperation) among member nations and help them get rid of vertical dependence on the so-called modern capitalist countries and big countries.

The DPRK hosted in its capital August 26–31, 1981, the first Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

Korea's successful agriculture led the NAM to ask Pyongyang to host the symposium as a reflection of the desire of the non-aligned and other developing countries to improve the ever worsening food situation with their collective efforts. It was in accordance with the resolutions of the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in 1976 and of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in February, 1981.

The symposium was participated in by delegations and delegates from 80 countries and 12 international organisations.

The session adopted with unanimous approval on Aug. 31, the Pyongyang Declaration on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production, incorporating rich experience accumulated by the Koreans as a model for NAM states.

The 7th Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries held its meeting in Pyongyang on May 12–14, this year, adopting a final report and resolutions.

Pyongyang is engaged in active bilateral cooperation with many Third World countries. Agreements on friendship and cooperation were signed with the Republic of Togo, the Libya's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Uganda and other countries.

The agreement on economic, scientific-technological, cultural cooperation with the Republic of Cape Verde was signed in Pyongyang on May 13, 1982. It calls for active interchange of delegations, technicians, experts and trainees.

One of the major contributions the DPRK has made to the NAM and Third-World countries is its classic example of independence.

By maintaining independence, President Kim Il Sung and his DPRK Government have led their people to build a powerful socialist industrial nation from the ruins of the 1950–53 Korean War.

Not only in industry but also in agriculture, the DPRK has proved highly successful- a food surplus country which exports agricultural products.

The success story of the DPRK is now a source of inspiration to the non-aligned movement.

President Kim Il Sung recommended that non-aligned countries should strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the movement. He said, the NAM is an independent political force existing outside all blocs, and it is its fundamental principle to act independently without aligning itself with any bloc.

The NAM countries, he said, should observe the principles of complete equality and noninterference in others' internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation. He stressed that they must not antagonize or quarrel with each other, taken in by the imperialist and dominationist manoeuvres for division and alienation. He told them to join hands in firm unity to counter the aggression and intervention of the dominating forces.

Horizontal cooperation is regarded by the DPRK leader as highly instrumental and beneficial in the development of the NAM.

Another task he indicated is to strive to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

It is also essential, the DPRK President said, to fight to eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of the great powers in international political affairs.

In the thinking of President Kim Il Sung, the NAM is pitted against the imperialist and dominationist forces bent on starting nuclear war which mean a Third-World War. The strengthening of the movement is therefore important to the safeguarding of world peace and security.

He said, the NAM countries should be enthusiastic in building nuclear-free, peace zones throughout the world.

RPR Commentary on Zairean President's Seoul Trip

The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published a commentary titled "We Denounce Seoul Trip of Mobutu," which reads in full:

A ridiculous farce of two despicable servants subsisting on the bread crumbs falling from the table of U.S. imperialism was presented recently in Seoul.

According to a report, Mobutu, President of the Republic of Zaire, paid a socalled official visit to south Korea from June 7 to 10.

As soon as he set foot in Seoul, Mobutu held summit talks with the traitor Chon Du Hwan. He visited the Suwon air base, the paratroopers command and the Pohang marines to watch war exercises and encourage the ROK army soldiers.

He did a lot of pep talking at a news conference and issued a joint statement on June 10.

At the summit talks and in the joint statement he praised the traitor Chon Du Hwan to the skies, as if he had done something for reunification of Korea.

Mr. Mobutu's visit to south Korea and all his demeanours can hardly be considered to be fitting for the head of state of a dignified independent country.

There may be visits between heads of state in the relations between countries. But why has Mr. Mobutu who styles himself something in Africa come to the traitor Chon Du Hwan, of all persons, who has won all ill fame in the world and earned the curse and condemnation of all people and acted so indiscreetly and ridiculously? Is there no other place for him to visit?

This only tells that both Mobutu of Africa and Chon Du Hwan of Asia are twin servants of the United States.

As for Chon Du Hwan of south Korea, he is a shameless robber of power and murderer who had long been trained in a planned way by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon and staged a bloodbath in Kwangju with tanks and usurped power at the point of the bayonet under the active protection and manipulation of Wickham, former Commander of the south Korea-U.S. Combined Forces.

The same can be said of Mubutu who came to Seoul to take the blood-stained hands of the traitor Chon Du Hwan. The May 12 issue of the U.S. paper "International Herald Tribune" said that Mobutu Sese Seko seized power with the help of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in 1960 when the Eisenhower Administration proposed a military coup.

The paper also noted that corruption and irregularities are the essential mission of the government system of Zaire.

Chon Du Hwan has also gained notoriety in the world for the loan scandal, an unprecedentedly large swindle, which has been brought to light in the wake of continued corruption and irregularities.

There is a saying in our country that like attracts like.

It is self-evident that if he is not like-minded and is not in the same position, Mr. Mobutu would not have made a long journey to Seoul to do such an indiscreet act as hugging the murderer and encouraging the war frenzy of the traitor, inspecting the powder-reeking grounds of war exercises.

Mobutu said that he had learned a lot of things this time in Seoul. If there is anything he learnt, what is it if not the original acts of the traitor Chon Du Hwan as a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism in harshly suppressing democracy and civil rights, betraying the country and the nation, slaughtering patriots and practising swindles?

To all intents and purposes, Mobutu's visit to south Korea must be regarded as one scripted and stage-managed by the U.S. imperialists.

Now the south Korean people brand the United States' instigation of Mobutu to visit Seoul as a crafty trick to give a shot in the arm to the fear-stricken traitor Chon Du Hwan isolated within and without and driven in a quandary and to put down the mounting anti-U.S., anti-Chon Du Hwan sentiments of the people.

During his stay Mobutu at his talks with Chon Du Hwan and a news conference and in the joint statement, referred to the question of our country's reunification.

There he praised the south Korean rulers for playing a "leading role" for the reunification of the country and highly estimated their socalled "unification proposal for national concord."

His utterances distorting the truth and lacking common sense can hardly be regarded as words of a man of sober judgement.

It is doubtful if Mobutu knew when he made such utterances that the unification proposal advertised by Chon Du Hwan is like. It is a senseless act for one who is ignorant of the internal affairs of other's country to talk nonsense, dancing to the tune of a traitor.

The question of our country's reunification is too important one for such a man as Mobutu who has his sense benumbed and his eyes blinded by a few dollars thrown by the U.S. master and by Chon Du Hwan's hospitality to argue for or against.

The question of our country's reunification is one related to the destiny of our nation to rejoin the territory bisected by the foreign forces and restore the dignity and sovereignty of the nation. It is the desire and aspiration of all our people to reunify the divided country by themselves without outside interference, independently and peacefully on a democratic principle.

The unification proposal of Chon Du Hwan highly appraised by Mobutu is not for unification but for fixing the division. While crying for unification in words, he is begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops standing in the way of the country's reunification, kicking up an anti-communist row to incite north-south confrontation, and stepping up the arms buildup and arms race to create a war atmosphere and aggravate tension. Can it be said that to foster hostility within the nation and agitate for a war is for national concord and unification? Welcoming it is to support the division, not unification and to encourage north-south confrontation, not concord.

Mobutu himself pressed the signal button for the sortie of the air force whipping up a war fever in Korea. This means that he encourages and chimes in with the war racket and splitting schemes of the Chon Du Hwan clique, far from desiring the reunification of our country.

The splittist machinations of the Chon Du Hwan clique are in step with the aggression policy of the U.S. imperialists to keep one territory divided into two for ever and create "two Koreas" to keep hold on one half of the country as their colony and military base.

Mobutu zealously encouraged the splittist schemes of Chon Du Hwan and gave a shot in his arm. This bespeaks that Mobutu played a puppet, dancing to the tune of a flute blown by the U.S. master. We south Korean people denounce the Seoul tour of Mobutu as a meeting of two dogs.

To begin with, Mr. Mobutu is known as having no political faith, principle and morality worthy of a state leader, a statesman, and stooping to any act despised by people, if it is for the benefit of imperialism, his master, and for his power and wealth. Many people in the world regard him as one no less than a political gangster.

It is a widely known fact that from the time when he seized power, he bartered away the national interests in close relation with an intelligence organ of imperialism, mercilessly suppressed and stamped out the patriotic forces who valiantly fought for the establishment of an independent and sovereign state free from the domination and plunder by foreign forces of aggression and built his political ground. His action invited vehement condemnation and denunciation from the Zairese people as well as the entire African peoples and the peaceloving people of the world.

Earlier, he earned the disgust and hatred of the people. Some time ago he announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israeli Zionists. This gave rise to deep regret and astonishment among the African and Arab peoples and the world people.

As the shock force of U.S. imperialism against the peoples in the Middle East and Africa, the Zionists are viciously committing anti-Arab manoeuvres, actively backed and patronized by the United States, and are running wild to realise their expansionist ambition. They are now practically waging a war of aggression attacking Lebanon, with the mobilization of huge armed forces.

Mobutu resumed diplomatic relations with them. This alone is enough to show and he is only playing into the hands of imperialism and betraying the common anti-imperialist cause of the peoples of the Third World and non-aligned countries. It is inconceivable that Mobutu has committeed such criminal acts without the instigation of the imperialists.

No one knows for how many dollars he has sunken his soul. But it is undoubtedly a very shameful tour. The traitor Chon Du Hwan with whom Mobutu dovetailed is a dirty executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in Korea, truculent murderer, splittist, warmaniac and traitor cursed by the nation. Moreover, as the prime mover of the big financial scandal without precedent in the world, he is condemned and rejected by the south Korean people and has become a target of the world people's contempt. Mobutu who called on this wretch and read a libretto given by the same master cannot be called but a partner of Chon Du Hwan.

History will detest such dirty action.

Prepared SSDII Speeches of Korean A-Bomb Rep. Denied Visa by State Dept.

Mr. Paik Han Gi, adviser to the Korean A-Bomb Victims Liaison Council and concurrently Deputy Director of the International Bureau of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), was originally supposed to make prepared speeches at meetings in New York of the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament.

Denied visas by the State Department for the unexplained reasons, he and two other Korean A-Bomb survivors of Hiroshima gave up their plan to fly into New York.

Follows a gist of the prepared speech for delivery at the June 4–5 International Symposium on the Morality and Legality of Nuclear Weapons:

At present, the movement for the abolition of nuclear weapons and for general disarmament is expanding on a global scale. This anti-nuclear campaign is totally justifiable and timely in face of the never-ending nuclear arms race and the subsequent threat of nuclear holocaust to the whole of mankind.

I don't believe the so-called nuclear equilibrium, nuclear deterrence and limited nuclear war. Nobody will emerge victor from nuclear war. What will result from it is only the ruination of mankind.

What shall we do in order to remove the threat of nuclear war and lead the human race to safety, prosperity and happiness?

We should ban the testing, manufacture, storage and possession of nuclear weapons. That is the only path to the survival of the humankind. As immediate steps, we can list as important the conclusion of a treaty banning the use of nuclear weapons, the establishment of nuclear-free zones in many parts of the world, the dissolution of military blocs and the prohibition of deployment of nuclear weapons abroad.

As for Korea, it is urgent to mark out the Korean Peninsula as a nuclear-free zone.

In south Korea there are stationed more than 40,000 foreign forces and a large number of nuclear warheads. Rear Admiral Gene LaRooque estimates the number of nuclear warheads in south Korea at 661–686.

In contrast, no single nuclear weapon is deployed in the northern half of Korea. Pyongyang officials repeatedly ruled out any plan to acquire nuclear weapons.

President Kim Il Sung advocates the withdrawal of all foreign forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Northeast Asia. He is speaking for the whole of the Korean people.

Resident Koreans in Japan, and in particular Korean A-bomb survivors are victims of World War II. They were all brought to Japan for forced labor or military service.

Because of the split of the country, they are unable to return to their home towns, mostly in south Korea. They are concerned with the presence of nuclear weapons which has a great likelihood of being used. South Korea is caught in the fascism of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

This state of affairs is intolerable for the resident Koreans who suffered the atomic bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. What we want is not nuclear weapons nor war but peace and reunification.

Nuclear weapons are man-made. So, there is no reason for man not to be able to do away with nuclear weapons.

It is time that we strengthen international joint action to abolish nuclear weapons in order to secure human survival, prosperity and happiness.

It is extremely important to expand the scope of the anti-nuclear movement. Any movement with an abstract demand will prove short-lived.

As a specific example, let me refer to the Korean situation.

We will continue to demand the dismantlement of nuclear bases in south Korea and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from there and the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone in Northeast Asia. These are most urgent issues for the Korean people.

Follows a gist of the prepared speech for deliver at the June 7–11 International Action Conference for Nuclear and General Disarmament:

Now people say, No more Hiroshima! No to Euroshima! This is very important.

I must now suggest that we should shout, No more Koroshima!

In Japanese Korosu means kill. So, Koroshima means nuclear holocaust in Korea.

Why do I say this?

The answer is clear.

In both Hiroshima and Nagasaki more than 80,000 Koreans were Hiroshima and Nagasaki more than 80,000 Koreans were Hiroshima and Nagasaki. What we want is not nuclear weapons nor war but peace and reunification.

Nuclear weapons are man-made. So, there is no reason for man not to be able to do away with nuclear weapons.

It is time that we strengthen international joint action to abolish nuclear weapons in order to secure human survival, prosperity and happiness.

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We will continue to demand the dismantlement of nuclear bases in south Korea and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from there and the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone in Northeast Asia. These are most urgent issues for the Korean people.

The figure 80,000 and 40,000 are larger than the population of any given medium town or city in the United States or any other country.

Thus far, little public attention has been directed to the atomic bombing of Koreans in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. This is not good.

To be precise, the Japanese and Korean peoples are the first to be attacked with nuclear weapons.

This atomic-bombing should be the last in human history of any use of nuclear weapons.

Nevertheless, the danger of nuclear holocaust is becoming real.

This threat is really great in Korea, you must understand.

In Europe there are East-West talks on nuclear disarmament and the two camps have some sort of relations, with no military clashes ever be reported. Both have enough nuclear weapons to over kill each other.

In striking contrast, no military disarmament talks are under way on the Korean Peninsula. In south Korea there is an unprecedented tyrannical junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

This junta is faced with serious challenges from the power from the population, with the economy in a worst recession in the decades.

Along the DMZ, there are reported military skirmishes, with SR71s, flying over the north, taking photos. Nuclear warfare games are carried out in south Korea, involving American and south Korean troops.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has no nuclear weapons and has no capability to strike in retaliation against any nuclear attack from the United States and south Korea. Economic facilities and military installations in the north are easy targets of nuclear strike forces in south Korea.

The situation in Korea is now highly fluid and explosive enough to blow up in renewal of hostilities which will instantly expand in nuclear war.

The Korean Peninsula is too small and too narrow for its people to take shelter in any palce from nuclear attacks. There is no place for Korean people to flee in a boat-people way.

The resumption of hostilities in Korea is bound to expand into nuclear war which will never remain localized. It will certainly

(Continued on page 5)

30th Anniv. of Republication of Choson Sinbo

"Choson Sinbo (Korea Chronicle) has proved a constant teacher and companion of Korean residents in Japan and pioneered their movement and the patriotic activities of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun)," said Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun.

He was reviewing with great emotion on June 11 the 30 years of the daily after its republication in 1952, the mid-year of the Korean War.

He is the only survivor of the four persons who worked together for the lifting of the ban on the paper which was imposed by the American occupation authorities.

He addressed the gathering held at the head office of Chongryun in Tokyo. The meetng was attended by the president and vice-presidents of the Choson Sinbo Company, its employees including reporters and workers and Chongryun activists and compatriots.

The Choson Sinbo Company is located at downtown Tokyo with 7-story buildings equipped with modern equipments with nearly 300 Korean employed. Most of workers including newsmen were graduated from Choson University in Tokyo and Korean high schools.

The Choson Sinbo Company publishes a biweekly in Japanese and weeklies in English, French and Spanish as well as Choson Sinbo, the sole Korean-language daily in this country.

The foreign language papers are airmailed to readers in more than 140 countries.

Choson Sinbo's inauguration dates back to Oct. 10 in 1945 in Tokyo, the same day the Workers' Party of Korea was formed—a rare coincidence. At that time the paper was named Minjung Sinmun (Paper of the People).

The paper once was published by 15–16 Koreans. Afterwards, the paper was put out once every five days, and became a biweekly in August in 1948. One year after in May 1949, the paper was published every second day.

Haebang Sinmum was born of the merger of two local papers published right after the liberation of Korea: Tokyo's Minjung Sinmun and Osaka's Taejung Sinmun (Paper of the Masses).

Minjung Sinmun was a 4-page mimeographed paper, published once every ten days with a circulation of some 1,000. The staff of the paper was around 6 people. The Taejung Sinmun was a weekly.

Their merger came in August 1948 when Korean metal types were sent from Pyongyang. The two papers were merged and the new paper was called Haebang Sinmun (Liberation Times).

When the paper was expanded into a once-two day edition, it has a circulation of 20,000. The operating funds were raised by Korean residents.

Haebang Sinmun, supporter of the Pyongyang Government led by President Kim Il Sung as the sole representative of the Korean people, emerged spokesman of Korean residents in this country.

The paper gave unbiased and correct information on the developments in Korea and encouraged the Korean nationals to the patriotic work.

The paper reported on the construction and development of the northern half of Korea: the manoeuvres of the U.S. and Syngman Rhee-led south Korean authorities for "separate election" and "separate government"; the establishment of the DPRK and the heroic struggle of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War (1950–1953).

On Sep. 8, 1949, the Japanese authorities under the instruction of the U.S. occupation forces ordered dissolved Joryun (the League of Korean Residing in Japan, which was organized in October 1945, the first united front of Koreans in Japan; its main task was to contribute to the construction of the homeland and to defend the legitimate rights of the Korean nationals in Japan; and serve the peace of the world). Minchong (the Democratic Korean Youth League in Japan) was also made illegal. The assets of Joryun were confiscated. Political activities were prohibited and Korean schools were closed.

With the start of the Korean War by the U.S., the suppression of the Korean residents was strengthened.

The Japanese authorities at the directive of the U.S. occupation forces imposed a total ban on Haebang Sinmun on Aug. 2, 1950.

On Aug. 15, 1950, the resident Koreans organized "the committee to defend the fatherland." On Jan. 9, 1951, Minjon (the United Democratic Front of Koreans in Japan) was organized, inspired by the struggle of the people of the homeland.

However, it was led in a wrong direction by flunkyists and-national nihilists.

In April 1952 efforts were made to bring back the movement to the right track in accordance with the advice of the DPRK President.

In parallel, the "preparatory committee for republishing the paper" was organized.

Then this led to the republication of Haebang Sinmum on May 20, 1952. This time, the paper was republished as a weekly. The first two or three numbers were in Japanese for the lack of Korean types. Then a staff of some 20 worked for the paper. In November 1952 the paper was published once every five days; in February the following year the paper biweekly and April in 1953 every second day.

The republication of the paper signified an effort to lay ideological, theoretical and organizational foundations for the Juche-oriented patriotic organization.

In 1954 the DPRK President set forth a Juche-motivated policy line calling for a 180-degree shift in the overseas Koreans' movement. His point was that overseas Koreans, though they were living in an alien land, should concern themselves only with the affairs of their homeland and nation.

Office of the Choson Sinbo Company downtown Tokyo; Inset shows the May 31, 1955 issue of Haebang Sinmun, the predecessor of Choson Sinbo, which reported the formation of Chongryun.

The movement, he said, should aim to reunify the homeland and to defend the Korea's democratic national rights from the viewpoint of the overseas citizens of an independent and sovereign Korea.

In this context Mr. Han Duk Su made an epochal policy speech "On Turnabout of the Movement of Koreans in Japan" at the meeting of Minjon on March 11–12, 1955. His call for a policy line change was reported Japan-wide by Haebang Sinmun which carried the text of the speech. The speech paved the way for the formation of Chongryun on May 25, 1955 as a Juche-oriented organization. The formation of Chongryun brought out a long-term fundamental change in the movement of the Koreans.

Since then Choson Sinbo has continued its expansion together with the growth of both Chongryun and the movement of the Koreans.

Haebang Sinmun was renamed Choson Minbo in January 1957, and in December in 1959 the paper became a four-page edition, following the December 1959 start of the repatriation of resident Koreans to the DPRK and the April, 1960 students' uprising in south Korea.

A modern ferroconcrete building was constructed at the present site in July 1960. It was equipped with a rotary press. On Jan. 1 the following year Choson Minbo was renamed Choson Sinbo. The Choson Sinbo Company took over a Japanese language weekly "Choson Chongryun" published by the CSC of Chongryun. It was renamed Chosen Jibo. The English-language weekly The People's Korea was published in Janaury 1961.

At long last on Sept. 9, 1961, Choson Sinbo became a daily on the occasion of the 13th birthday of the DPRK.

The 10th birthday of Chongryun produced a Spanish-language weekly Corea Popular which was inaugurated on May 25, 1965 and the French-language weekly La Coree Populaire started on May 25, 1966. A high-speed rotary press was installed.

In 1969 a dormitory for employees was built.

Editor-in-chief Choe U Gyun of Choson Sinbo, recalling the past 37 years after the inauguration and 30 years after its republication, said: "It is a very hard job to publish a paper in a foreign country. The publication of the paper for five or ten years is very difficult indeed.

"It is really great we should have continued the publication for 30 and 37 years under the difficult situation of this foreign land.

"At first our Choson Sinbo was a mimeographed tabloid paper. Then we got Korean types from the homeland and enlarged the paper to the standard side. At the beginning our paper was printed at a Japanese printing house, but later we had our own printing house where only Koreans are working. This success should be attributed to the leadership of President Kim Il Sung."

Ms. Ryang Sun, a newcomer to The People's Korea, fresh from the foreign language department of Chosun University, said:

"The history of Choson Sinbo is very impressive.

"A long time subscriber of Choson Sinbo throughout my school years, I have hoped to join the company as a reporter. I am now happy with the materialization of my hope.

"I am resolved to improve myself as a qualified reporter in the service of the homeland and the resident compatriots."

After the gathering, a cultural performance was presented by members of the youth league organization of the company. Among the presentations were chorus, national musical instrumental tunes, boys' chorus, Korean dance, etc.

By Kang Ok Su

Women's chorus and performance of Korean traditional instruments Kayagum and Changgo

A chorus presented by young members of the Choson Sinbo Company including staff reporters of The People's Korea

(Continued from page 4)

spill over into Japan and involve global nuclear shoot-out which will adversely affect the United States.

Korea is a far-away Asian country from the United States. Yet, Korea is one of the most likely starting points of nuclear holocaust which may bring an end to mankind, including you and us Koreans.

This is the reason why I make a strong appeal, No more Koroshima, strong appeal, No to Koroshima.

Korea should be nuclear-free and free from any foreign interference.

The division of Korea is the reason behind the American deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea which number 661–686. It is also the reason behind the denial of democracy.

The division of Korea should be brought to a negotiated end through north-south talks, with south Korea put on a democratic track.

Not only the Korean Peninsula but the remaining area of North-east Asia should be declared a nuclear-free zone.

Let me appeal, No to Koroshima.

Some Details of Chon's Loan Scandal

The following details are made available by a certain informed source in Seoul: (Subtitles are ours ..... Ed.)

Outlines

Li Chol Hui, one of masterminds of a multimillion-dollar loan scandal that has rocked Korea's financial community, was on good terms with Gen. Chon Du Hwan while since the two were in military service. Li was once deputy chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and a "Yujonghoe" member of the National Assembly. His wife Chang Ryong Ja, another key suspect in the affair, is a sister of the wife of Li Gyu Gwang, an uncle of Gen. Chon.

In 14 months from February last year to April this year, the promissory notes collected and cashed by Li Chol Hui and his wife Chang Ryong Ja amounted to the tune of 711,100 million won ($981 million). The amount is more than 1.5 times the Pak junta's budget for 1970, or 6.6 percent of money in circulation last year.

Of the figure 640,000 million won ($883 million) was believed funneled for use by Gen. Chon and his Democratic Justice Party.

The couple misappropriated 180,100 million won through a private loan scheme and issuing bogus notes.

Those involved in this shocking financial scandal include: Gen. Chon Du Hwan, the ringleader of corruption; his younger brother Chon Gyong Hwan ; Chon's wife Li Sun Ja; her father Li Gyu Gwang, her uncle Li Gyu Gwang, ex-President of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp; Kwon Jong Dal, former Secretary General of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Ra Ung Bae, Minister of Finance; Li Gyu Song, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance; former President of the Choheung Bank; former President of the Korea Commercial Bank .

Li Chol Hui and Chang Ryong Ja provided Ilsun Steel Co., Kong Yung Construction Co. and four other companies with some tens of billions of won in loans in return for promissory notes valued at about 40 billion won with the understanding that they would not be sold. The couple then cashed the notes without the knowledge of the companies and deposited it in banks to be lent as funds for loans.

Li Chol Hui and Chang Ryong Ja deposited colossal sums of money with banks in foreign countries for use in an emergency at the Blue House: U.S. $603,000 and Japanese 5 million yen.

The foreign currency secretly kept by them for deposits abroad was $400,000 and 8 million yen. Gold ingots and rare metals worth 32,100 million won were kept in secret.

Chang Ryong Ja deposited 5 million yen in the head office of the Fuji Bank in Tokyo in March 1981 under the name of Tetsu Ichikawa and $230,000 in the Mobile Bank, Alabama, the U.S. in August the same year. In March this year, she deposited $400,000 in the Los Angeles Bank.

The loan scandal has pointed up a long-standing weakness in the Korean financial system. Most companies operate with high levels of debt and commercial bank credits are restricted. Therefore, many corporations have been heavy users of a flourishing private loan market.

Masterminds

Shortly after he grasped power, Gen. Chon advertised a "clean policy" and "building of a society of justice," calling for "ending of corruption" and "liquidation of leftovers of the old age." In fact and deed, however, he has generated new vices surpassing the old ones.

The couple's loan scandal is only a visible part of an iceberg – a small part of illicit fortune-hoarding by Gen. Chon.

Among those active in helping the fraud are Li Sun Ja, wife of Gen. Chon and her uncle Li Gyu Gwang, ex-President of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp.

As for Li Gyu Gwang, uncle of the wife of Gen. Chon, he once served as deputy head of the 5th Corps and provost marshal of the Army Headquarters.

Fully utilizing his relations with Li Gyu Gwang (his wife's uncle), Gen. Chon asserted his great influence over banks and enterprises, helping the fraud of Chang Ryong Ja.

Li dined four times with: Lim Jae Su, former President of the Choheung Bank; Chu Chang Gyun, President of the Ilssin Steel Co.; and Kong Duk Chong, former President of the Commercial Bank of Korea.

At the dine meetings, Li Gyu Gwang, showing off his personal relations with Gen. Chon, costed the general's influence in favor of the fraud and bribery.

Li Gyu Song, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, is a person in charge of involving bankers and businessmen into the affair.

During 11 months from February to December last year Li called Lim Jae Su and Kong Duk Chong two times to the Ministry of Finance and directed them to give every facility to Chang Ryong Ja.

Corrupt History

The May 17 1980 military coup, whereby the Chon Du Hwan group grabbed power, was an effective shield under which to secure political funds and amass fortunes on full scale.

More than 200,000 million won was wrested from 37 political purgees including Li Hu Rak, former KCIA director and Pak Jong Gyu, former chief bodyguard for the strongman Pak Jung Hi. Of the sum, Chon Du Hwan diverted 41,000 million won for political funds, over 160,000 million won of which found its way into his private coffers.

A total of 220,000 million won was confiscated from the so-called 232 ranking officials of second-class or above including vice-ministers, bureau directors and provincial governors, apart from those of ministerial level.

In the early days of his power, a figure running into tens of billions of won was in political contributions from company executives and tourists agencies. They were reportedly subjected to beatings and blackmails at the army security command.

One estimate puts at over 100,000 million won donations from the former President of the Hyundai Corp., and other comprador billionaires.

A hard fact is that Gen. Chon has misappropriated the stupendous properties built up by Pak Jung Hi through shady channels over the 18 years.

The daughter of the late strongman was persuaded to reveal account numbers of his deposits in foreign banks in Switzerland, the U.S., Japan and Hong Kong.

Out of the tax revenues, at least 640,000 million won was for "election funds," "party operating funds," and so forth, counting only those which came to light.

Out of the national treasury, preferential loans have been granted to military-related companies in return for payoffs and political donations, totalling $20 million, according to a conservative estimate.

The figures are from the 50 big companies including the Hankook Tire Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Under the pretext of subsidizing export, Gen. Chon has expanded the application of export loans to include 752 companies from 502. In appreciation of the each company he gave a handsome amount of donations. Last year alone, the donations reached tens of billions of won.

Chong Jae Chol, chief treasurer of the Democratic Justice Party and other associates worked out a list of those companies capable of contributing 100 million won at least and more 500 million won at maximum to their Democratic Justice Party. This practice was not known during the 18 years of Pak Jung Hi.

Recent Scandals

In case of aid equipment and materials brought from abroad, it is a usual practice to set their prices 25-35 percent higher than their standard prices, a device which allows Gen. Chon to misappropriate the margin: A conservative reckoning shows the figure amounted to several dozen million dollars.

For example, last year 7.64 million tons of grain worth $2,349,200,000 were imported to bridge over the food crisis, which generated $12 million in which of kickbacks.

In the import of 200,000 tons of American rice from the Pacific International Rice Mills Inc. of San Francisco last year, Chon's agents set its price 33 percent higher than the world market price – the margin for 100,000 tons of rice was $12 million.

The faithful men of Gen. Chon named to high posts of economic ministeries and bureau in January this year, worked together in pouring $290,000 in foreign currency into the Blue House's safes last year.

Rumors rife in Seoul link the following cases reportedly with Gen. Chon.

– The low-quality briquette case: Gen. Chon received contributions running into tens of millions of won in return for his connivance at profits of 40,000 million won through the sale of low-quality briquettes.

– The case of Pak Se Sik, former commander of the Capital Garrison Command. He took bribes worth 1,000,000 won with a promise of good offices in the building of high-speed craft and the sale of generating equipment.

From April 1961 when he served in the special warfare section of the Army Headquarters, Gen. Chon committed embezzlement and greased the palm of Pak Jung Hi, Yun Pil Yong, Li Hu Rak and other brasshats and bigwigs in political circles. He dispensed cash payments and valuables in hopes of his promotion.

U.S. Patrons

Gen. Chon's bribing behavior became extraordinary vis-a-vis his American patron after he launched into an open campaign to grasp power.

More than $10 million was invested over nearly two years till last year for the establishment of a new military regime, greater American support, his American visit and indefinite postponement of the controversial U.S. troop pullout.

On several occasions, Gen. Chon personally presented a lot of jewels and precious metals, plus $200,000 or more in cash, to commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea Wickham who helped December 12, 1979 army purge coup and the May 1980 in recognition of his help in the Kwangju massacre.

One source in Seoul suggests that $50,000 to $100,000 in cash and pieces of gold have been presented several times to each private advisor in Seoul including John Ramasa, Councilor of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. A rough estimate puts those bribes at millions of dollars.

$3.5 million was handed over to Reagan as a campaign fund in September 1980. Then President Chong Ju Yong of the Hyundai Corp. handcarried $4 million to Reagan, on condition that if elected, Reagan would meet the south Korean client before anyone else.

Former security adviser to President Allen allegedly received $80,000 in cash and valuables worth $500,000. $500,000 went to Ray Cline, former CIA Seoul station chief. Large amounts of bribes were offered to aides and councillors of the White House, U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Walker and former chief of staff of the U.S. forces in south Korean Singlaub, who allegedly was presented with cash payments of $500,000.

S. Korean Cartoons

There is a bigwig, isn't it?

THE DON-A ILBO, MAY 18

Chang's coughing

THE CHUNG-ANG ILBO, MAY 13

S. Korean Cartoons

全北漫評

Two hands of a banker

THE CHONBUK ILBO, MAY 18

中央漫評 朴基禎

Changpung (typhoon)

THE CHUNG-ANG ILBO, MAY 22

Chang Ryong Ja affair

background

cabinet reshuffle

end

THE CHONBUK ILBO,

Far Eastern Economic Review:

"Search for Scapegoat"

The following is a gist of the article run in the June 11 issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review under the headline, "Search for a Scapegoat."

The political crisis has deepened after a five-day extraordinary session of the national assembly closed on June 1 without shedding any new light on the political connections of Chang Yong Ja, the principal figure in a massive loan fraud, which is shaking President Chun Doo Hwan's government.

Four separate motions by three minority parties seeking the resignations of Prime Minister Yoo Chang Soon and three other in his cabinet who have administrative links with the case, were all defeated by members of Chun's Democratic Justice Party(DJP). A fifth motion demanding an independent parliamentary inquiry into the nearly US$1 billion scandal was also voted down by the majority party in a much criticised reversal of its previous stand that details of the case should be disclosed to the public.

The scandal involves charges that Chang, 38-year-old socialite and a big lender on Seoul's kerb money market, obtained as much as Won 711 billion (US$981 million) worth of promissory notes from six corporate borrowers who took Won 57 billion of high-interest loans from the woman. Without the firms' approval, these notes – meant to be kept by Chang as collateral – were sold to discount houses, banks and investors in the kerb market with the result that two of the better-known firms, Kong Yang Construction and Ilshin Steel, got into serious trouble: the former is now under court receivership and the latter has been declared bankrupt.

The controversy centres on how Chang could have held sway over the country's financial establishment, commercial banks included, without some political clout. Related by marriage to Chun's wife, Lee Soon Ja, Chang reportedly flaunted her family background in collecting and dispensing the enormous sums, allegedly for a national cause which still remains unexplained. She cashed in Won 640 billion worth of notes during the 14 months up to April. Where did the money go?

Opposition critics believe the money, or at least part of it, has gone to the DJP as a political slush fund. It is remarked that the DJP, which was launched a year ago, has grown into a political behemoth with a million members and a huge organization. Some critics said this would have been impossible without large doses of funds. In the March 1981 parliamentary election, in which most of its candidates were elected, the DJP was widely accused of resorting to electoral corruption, including vote-buying.

Chang, her husband Lee Choi Hi and retired general Lee Kyu Kwang – an uncle of Chun's wife – and 27 others are to face trial soon. Lee Kyu Kwang, Chang's brother-in-law, is accused of accepting Won 100 million from Chang in exchange for a promise to get her a banking business from the government.

If anything, the parliamentary questions on the case have reinforced, rather than dissipated, suspicions among the public. On top of the government's reluctance to launch an independent inquiry, with power to subpoena key witnesses, the manner in which the government has shifted the focus of the case from Chang to her husband (a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency – now renamed the Agency for National Security Planning, [NSP]) has depended suspicions of a cover-up.

Some opposition critics charged that the government was anxious to separate Chang from the case so as to avoid any mud splattering the Chun family. According to this theory, Lee Chol Hi would be made the scapegoat with neither Chang nor influential people associated with her being technically involved. Minority parties in parliament, under heavy pressure from the press and with much of the nation watching, refuse to accept this scenario. "Serious as the case itself is, the government cannot avoid the responsibility for having mounted a cover-up," maintained Yu Chi Song, President of the Democratic Korea Party, the largest opposition group.

Yu and others are determined to press the government into disclosing the facts and seek the dismissal of Yoo as well as Finance Minister Rah Woong Bae, Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Joo Sung and Chong for mounting an alleged cover-up.

"Unless the truth of the matter is fully revealed, the government will stand powerless before charges that it has lost its [moral] capability to rule . . . it should know what consequences could arise from distrust and the chaos that will follow [from this conclusion]," Yu declared on June 2. Unless his demands for the four resignations and an independent inquiry are agreed to, Yu said he would resign as leader of the largest opposition group. If he did so, it could exacerbate the whole political situation.

Chun's mistake seems to be that he retained these controversial ministers when he reshuffled half of his cabinet on May 21 in the middle of the storm caused by the Chang scandal.

On June 2, when he again tinkered with the cabinet – for the third time in five months – he still retained the controversial four while appointing foreign minister Lho Shin Yong as director of the NSP and Lee Bum Suk, his chief of staff, as the new foreign minister, Lho's appointment was unprecedented: he is the first diplomat to be named to such a post.

While investigation into the scandal continued, demonstrations erupted in several universities in Seoul with students calling on Chun to step down and dissolve the DJP. Twenty-six students were arrested in connection with the campus unrest, police said. To curb the disturbances the Education Ministry announced that summer holidays would start early. Pressure from underground dissidents on minority parties to make a strong stand against the government increased, and the police, it was learned quickly placed Kim Young Sam – who had led the now disbanded New Democratic Party – under house arrest.

Kim, who is banned from engaging in any political activity, remains virtually the only leader with enough public credence to speak out and he has demanded that Chun step down so that the country can avoid what he called a political disaster. Not only has the Chang scandal tarnished Chun's political image but the way it has been handled has led observers here to wonder whether his government is not drifting into a major crisis.

하이간 揶揄評

disaster at the Seoul subway

an arson at the U.S. Cultural Center

police shooting incident

Chang Ryong Ja affair

THE CHONBUK ILBO, MAY 14

Asian Wall Street Journal on American Hostage-Taking Labour Dispute

The Asian Wall Street Journal, in its June 8 issue, reported in detail on the recent American hostage-taking labour dispute in south Korea.

Here is the article by James R. Schiffman (Excerpt):

SEOUL – Two Control Data Corp. vice presidents, Edward Vargon and Roger Wheeler, came here to help solve a labor dispute and got more than they bargained for.

A group of disgruntled female workers held them for 9½ hours, beginning last Thursday (June 3) afternoon, at a company plant. The incident was the most serious known case of labor unrest since textile workers took an American labor representative hostage in February 1981. Because of President Chun Doo Hwan's tight clamp on the press here in the past, other incidents may have gone unreported, however.

Worker Demands

The women demanded that the executives of the U.S. company reinstate six union activists who had been fired. The company was amenable, but government security agents earlier had said that the six workers couldn't have their jobs back, according to sources outside the company with knowledge of the incident.

While they were detained, the executives were allowed to use a telephone. They called CDC headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Officials there contacted the U.S. State Department in Washington, which alerted the U.S. embassy here. An embassy officer then called the men at the plant. Eventually, police were called in, and about 15 plainclothes men rescued the executives unharmed at about 2:30 a.m. Friday. Force wasn't used, one source familiar with the company's position said. "There was no hostility at all," he said.

The incident occurred at a plant of Control Data Korea Inc., a unit.

S.W. Han, president of the Korean unit, declined to comment, saying that CDC's corporate headquarters would have to issue any statement. A CDC spokeswoman in Mineapolis said: "They (Mr. Vargon and Mr. Wheeler) were asked not to leave... They were released with the help of Korean police." She added that the executives weren't physically restrained.

Roots of the Dispute

Other sources familiar with the company provided the following look at the incident and its causes.

The dispute has its roots in the summer 1980 purification drive of then-Gen. Chun Doo Hwan. At that time, many labor leaders were stripped of their positions. Among them was the president of Control Data Korea's union; stripped of her full-time union position, she was sent back to the assembly line. "Obviously, that's not a good situation," one source said. The union refused to recognize that she had been removed from the presidency, and a church group interested in human-rights issues made the issue a cause celebre.

Things began to come to a head last December when contract negotiations began between workers and the company. President Chun had just announced radically revised wage guidelines that asked companies to keep labor costs from rising more than about 10% per year. Because of the timing, the CDC negotiations became the first major test of the new guidelines. The government was worried about a domino reaction: If CDC gave in to workers' demands for big wage increases, the government reasoned, other companies might come under similar pressure.

Union Appeals to CDC

At the outset of the talks, the two sides were far apart. The company offered a 10% increase, and the union demanded more than 40%. The workers, accustomed to years of inflation that ranged up to 40% a year, felt that an increase under 25% would result in a net loss of income.

The company asked a government labor tribunal to settle the matter, but the board refused to arbitrate. Meanwhile, union members started writing letters to company officials. In one of them, union chairwoman Han Myoung-Hee wrote to Mr. Vargon and asked him to personally help because the negotiations "are proving difficult to conclude." She also wrote: "...our living conditions are more difficult than before. Many workers have health problems. Our biggest problem is how to get daily food. We feel we have worked hard. We have heard the motto of the corporation is 'Control Data Is People.' What we want is a wage to meet the cost of our minimum daily needs."

Negotiations dragged on. By March, the company had raised its wage-boost offer to 19%, and the workers were demanding 20%. Further compromise seemed impossible.

At that point, the company fired six union activists, including the former union president, which prompted a sit-in strike at the plant. The action lasted two or three days. Friends and relative brought food into the plant for the strikers. Police surrounded the facility but didn't attempt to break up the sit-in. Eventually, the company and union agreed on a 19.9% wage increase.

The union also said it would take the cause of the six dismissed workers to the government labor tribunal. However, believing that the tribunal would rule in favor of the company, the union never put the case before that body. Rather, the workers took their case to the streets. Several union activists spoke at dissident rallies this spring, on and off campuses. The workers also appealed to sympathizers in the U.S. and elsewhere to initiate a letter-writing campaign, and that had results.

Human-Rights Group Support

The North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea publicized the case. CDC and Korean government officials began receiving letters complaining about alleged human-rights violations against the workers. A National Council of Churches official who holds CDC stock brought the issue up at a shareholders meeting in May, and later the two vice presidents were dispatched to Seoul on a fact-finding mission in an attempt to settle the dispute.

The CDC vice presidents went to the plant Thursday. At 5 p.m., after several hours of negotiations with the union, they said they wanted to leave. About 30 to 40 women workers blocked the door: the executives didn't attempt to force their way out. At about 7 p.m., after more demands that the six be reinstated, the men again said that wasn't possible and asked to go. Again, the request was denied.

At some point, the Americans called CDC headquarters, and police were called to move in sometime between 11 p.m. and midnight. Police didn't actually enter the plant and bring the men out until about 2:30 a.m.

(Continued from Page 1)

the campus, distributing about 300 anti-Chon handbills.

The leaflets called for a thorough investigation into the recent financial scandal.

Observers here believe that the foreign language school students are well informed of the developments at home and abroad.

One student was taken into custody.

Even since Gen. Chon seized power and put students under constant surveillance by plainclothes police, army intelligence and secret service agents of the Agency for National Security Planning, students have continued to demonstrate.

This is amazing, indeed. Look at this brief survey: Student actions took place so far this year: in Kangwon National University (**April 22**), Sung Kyun Kwan University (**May 10**), Koryo University (**May 14**), Seoul National University (**May 20**), Sookmyung Women's University (**May 25**) and Dongguk University (**May 27**).

This list is pieced together by fragmentary reports from Seoul which appeared in local papers.

Students of Hong Ik University, Chungnam University and other two universities in Chungchong provinces were arrested on charges of making plans for demonstrations.

One of the striking features of the recent campus protest is that students began to attack the United States as well as the junta led by Gen. Chon.

These students are mostly from wealthy families, high-ranking executives and public employees.

Another feature is that students use rocks gathered in advance in battling police.

Police arrests fail to discourage the continuation and expansion of student protest actions.

Students at Kangwon National University April 22 burned a Stars and Stripes to mark the visit to Seoul of U.S. Vice President Bush.

At Seoul National University, students handed out pamphlets in April making what human rights activists called a "clear, historically-minded analysis of how and why very strong anti-American sentiments developed in the past two years." (**See New York Times Article Above**)

Yonsei University students chanted "We oppose U.S. support of Chon Du Hwan."

Not only students but Christians and workers are active in anti-U.S. protest actions. This action is increasingly violent and candid in demand.

For instance, a local church activist group called the Korean Christian Action Organization, in its April 15 unprecedented demand, urged the recall of two top U.S. officials there, making direct reference to their names.

Some 100 women workers held hostage two executives of a leading U.S. computer firm after a labour dispute.

Before the incident, the American Cultural Center in Pusan was put on fire with petrol by student activists.

New York Times on Student Demonstration

Following is a New York Times article entitled "Seoul Students Battle Police at Anti-U.S. Sentiment Rises". The article was reprinted by the International Herald Tribune dated June 10:

TOKYO – Students at a leading Seoul university battled hundreds of riot police for more than an hour Tuesday (June 8), hurling rocks and shouting slogans against the regime of President Chun Doo Hwan. It was one of the largest student demonstrations this year in south Korea.

Yonsei University officials said 16 students were first held by police. Police later detained four students alleged to have handed out anti-government leaflets during a lunch break at Yonsei, a center of student democratic movements in the spring of 1980, shortly before Gen. Chun seized power under martial law.

The more than 1,000 students chanted "We oppose U.S. support of Chun Doo Hwan," in an initially peaceful demonstration that underlined the growth of anti-American sentiment on south Korean campuses.

With the trial of 22 suspects in the burning of the U.S. cultural center in Pusan due to start on Monday, the students appear to be increasingly restless. They have been under constant campus surveillance by plainclothes police, army intelligence and secret service agents of the Agency for National Security Planning, formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Portrayed as "Communists"

The trial of Mun Pu Shik, a student from a conservative Christian academy in Pusan, who participated in the March 18 burning, is a focus of protest among students. They say that Mr. Mun, 23, and his fellow students are not Communists, as portrayed in the government press, but nationalists who struck at the center to protest U.S. support for Gen. Chun.

The mounting anti-American sentiment on south Korean campuses has been shown in several recent incidents:

- Students at Kangwon National University burned a U.S. flag to mark the visit to Seoul of Vice President Bush in April.
- At Seoul National University, students handed out pamphlets in April making what human rights activists called a "clear, historically-minded analysis of how and why very strong anti-American sentiment developed in the past two years."
- Students at Sung Kyun Kwan University chanted "We oppose U.S. support of Chun Doo Hwan."
- Not only students but Christians and workers are active in anti-U.S. protest actions. This action is increasingly violent and candid in demand.
- For instance, a local church activist group called the Korean Christian Action Organization, in its April 15 unprecedented demand, urged the recall of two top U.S. officials there, making direct reference to their names.
- Some 100 women workers held hostage two executives of a leading U.S. computer firm after a labour dispute.
- Before the incident, the American Cultural Center in Pusan was put on fire with petrol by student activists.

Students now appear to have put any hesitations behind them, to judge by the Yonsei demonstration. A financial scandal in Seoul last month, involving relatives of Gen. Chun's wife, has helped to get student unrest going again.

Meanwhile, police released seven labor leaders who had held two American executives hostage for nine hours last week at a Seoul plant owned by Control Data Corp. The seven women were freed early Sunday morning, a spokesman said, after police questioned their motives for what was widely seen as a move sparked by worker resentment of U.S. multinational labor practices in Korea in general.

Han Myung Hee, acting president of the union involved in the Control Data dispute, said through an interpreter that she and the six other union members were interrogated for 25 hours. She said a policeman named "Mr. Yoo" hit her on the head with his fist and then grabbed her hair and banged her head repeatedly against the wall of the interrogation cell.

She also said she was hit across the shoulders with a board.

Miss Han quoted the interrogator as saying, "I am interested in destroying labor unions. I want to send you to jail so you will be killed...." Control Data is understood to have been ready to agree to worker demands that the Korean subsidiary reinstate six workers fired on March 13 during collective bargaining, a breach of Korean labor law. But the government warned the company against rehiring.

"This is part of their (the government's) program to destroy the last free trade unions with freely elected leaders," said a church leader in Seoul. "The shame is that American multinationals and the U.S. Embassy end up backing that policy, through supporting Chun in his plans to smash the unions."

About 1,000 youths of Yonsei University in Seoul confront riot police while trying to surge out of campus following a rally. (May, 1980, UPI)

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